THE QUESTION OF WOMAN'S FINAN-CIAL INDEPENDENCE. Where the Difficulty Lies-The Question of

Competition Between the Sexes Involved - Hrs. Elake's Political Opinions - A New Argument Against Female Suffrage. A prominent Indiana railroad official writes to this department in relation to several points in which men and women alike are concerned.

He says: I am reading with deep interest, even enthusiasm, all that I can find concerning the "New Woman," and I am entirely cordial to new truth. However, I have never read or heard a satisfactory theory for woman's financial independence. If you are a believer in woman's being emancipated from dependence upon man for financial support I should be grateful to you

for removing the following obstacles from my path. Three propositions are then submitted.

The editor of this column believes thoroughly in the interdependence of men and women, and especially of husbands and wives. Lucretia Mott used to offer this sentiment to a bride and groom: "May your independence be equal, your dependence mutual, your obligations reciprocal." This covers the whole ground. There is no more helpless condition than that of being entirely without money. It was Alexander Hamilton who said: "Give to a man a right over my subsistence and he has power over my whole moral being." Neither a husband nor a wife is entitled to absolute power over the moral being of the other. The average husband means to be just, and he asks with an injured air: "Don't give my wife everything she asks for, as far as I am able?" In answer to this it is only necessary to inquire whether he would be willing to change places with her from a monetary standpoint. This brings us to our correspondent's first "obstacle":

The seeming impossibility to devise a system in which women will be financially independent without destroying the home. How can women be wives, me-makers and home-keepers and at the same time be engaged in industrial pursuits outside the

This very question shows the root of the difficulty by assuming that to be financially independent the woman must be "engaged in industrial pursuits outside the home." It is the practical application of this view which drives many women away from household employment. Just so long as domestic labor is not ranked as a "gainful occupation," women will be compelled to go away from the home to get money. We cannot expect the daughters of the family to be contented to give their time, labor and ability to household tasks for their board and clothes, when by expending the same amount of all three anywhere else they can earn their board and clothes and have something besides. The daughters enjoy having their own money and spending it as they please just as much as the sons do. Unless fathers are able and willing to recognize "homekeeping" as entitled to a fair renumeration their girls will look for some other occupation, and it is perfectly natural that they should.

There never was a woman, however, who would not give up her salaried position, whether a great or a small one, if a man who suited her offered himself as a husband. Now, of course she simply expects to transfer her energies from her present occupation to that of "homemaking," but she sees no reason why she should at once descend to a position of absolute financial dependence. The vast majority of women would infinitely prefer to work inside the home even at a reduced income; but when they are expected to give their services without any in-come at all which they can rightfully claim. it is not surprising if they rebel. Nevertheless, it may be said in general terms that the wife cannot engage in outside business without detriment to the interests of the home. There may be exceptional cases, but even in these If the home does not suffer the woman herself does, and where there are young children it is essential that the mother should devote the most and the best of herself to the requirements of the household. And yet this very circumstance makes it more than ever necessary that she should be in a position to meet the increasing financial requirements according to her own judgment. What then is

A man who attacked this department very savagely a few weeks ago said it demanded that a husband should go down town and work the wife has performed her duties as well as he the wife has performed her dittes as well as he has performed his she certainly is entitled to one-haif, but there need not be any "stand and deliver" attitude. The wife should know the size of the income; the two should agree as to how much could be afforded for household expenditures, and this should be set aside; a certain sum should be allowed to each for personal expenses, and then whatever remained for the savings bank or for investment should be considered joint property. The amounts involved in these transactions might be hundreds of dollars or hundreds of thousands, the principle is the same. Great indignation is expensed when one speaks of marriage as a business partnership." It ought, indeed, to be much more than this, but it will not suffer from being founded on a business basts. In a mercantile partnership one may be the active, one the slicht partner. In law one may represent the firm in the court room, one in the office, but each is regarded of as much importance as the other and cach receives a just share of the profits. These same methods should prevail in the marriage partnership. It is entirely possible for the wife to be "financially independent"—that is, as much so as the husband—without interfering in the slightest degree with her sphere as "home-maker and home-keeper." has performed his she certainly is entitled to

Our correspondent finds his second "ob-tacle" in this:

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The undoubted depressing effect upon men's employment and men's wages by the invasion of men's cocupations by women. There is not enough work now for all the males (who are the natural breadwinners, are they noth). One of the greatest panic producers is, beyond a doubt, overproduction. To what lengths will overproduction go when both sexes are engaged in industrial production?

This question was considered somewhat in detail in this department April 1 and 8 of this year. There cannot be any hard-and-fast line of division between men's and women's cocupations, and there is just as much 'invasion' on one side as on the other. The laundries are monopolized by men; the same is true of the bakerles. The cannerles now nut up the fruits, jellies, jams, preserves, pickles, catsus, soups, baked beans, and all kinds of vezetables. These and cheese and butter making, the candle and soap making, curing of hams, sausage and lard making—in short, the manufactures of most of the food nowadays, once entirely the work of women, are in the hands of men. Women formerly did the tailoring for both seves; now men do it for both. Women spun and wove the cloth for this purpose and for the bedspreads, blankets, sheets, table linen and towels. The wonder of the large millinery and dressmaking establishments. Men manufacture the women's read the head of the large millinery and dressmaking establishments. Men manufacture the women's read the large millinery and dressmaking establishments. Men manufacture the women's read the large millinery and dressmaking establishments. Men manufacture the women's read the large millinery and dressmaking establishments. Men manufacture the women's read the large millinery and dressmaking establishments. Men manufacture the women's read the large millinery and dressmaking establishments. Men manufacture the women's read the large millinery and dressmaking establishments. Men manufacture the women's read the large millinery and dressmaking establishm h women's finzers used to do that is not made in factories. In the office build-and apartment houses men scrub the floors wash the windows. In the hotels and utant's men cook the meals, wait on the sand wash the dishes.

tables and wash the dishes.

If a detailed list should be made of the occupations which belonged exclusively to men and exclusively to women fifty years ago and compared with a list showing the present occupations of the two, there is not a doubt that it would prove men and not women to be the industrial "invaders." Women have only tried to follow the work which has been taken away from them, and when it has gone been ond their reach they have accepted whatever they could find to do at whatever price they could get. Meanwhile thousands of new employments have opened to men through the utilization of electricity, various inventions and discoveries, extension of street and steam railways, beidge building, mining, engineering.

into competition.

Nature may have intended "man to be the bread winner," and under the ancient system, when the women of the household were engaged in all the productive embloyments enumerated above, his labor outside the home, added to theirs inside, was sufficient to maintain all of them. Under present conditions a large family of women who remain at home must be mainly unproductive consumers whom the man of small means cannot possibly support. They must of necessity sustain themselves. War deprives many timilies of their mainstay, bad habits have a like effect. Many women have no man on whom they can dependent on them. All have a human right to earn their bread as best they can. Every one who is engaged in productive industry creates a demand for the large por Paddy works on the railway.

Poor Paddy works on the railway.

All of this dog zerel may seem scarcely worth preserving, but it will recall many a shipboard scene to the exagenarian sait in the days were have a human right to earn their bread as best ay car. Every one who is engaged in protective industry creates a demand for the labor others. These women workers have the oney to pay for the necessities of life, perhaps r some of its auxiries. They are none the second consumers because they are producers, but

The third obstacle is as follows: The possible menace which lurks in man's occupa-tions to woman's secondary sex distinctions, viz.; her fineness, sweetness, nobility and purity, daintinoss and delicateness, all of which make her more irre-sistible to man and at the same time make rugged, strong, aggressive man attractive to her. The loosen-ing of these attractions, it seems to me, threatens mar-riage and the home.

ing of these attractions, it seems to me, threatens marriage and the home.

This is a matter of individual opinion. Men are very apt to marry women in the same line of work as themselves. Coeducational colleges are productive of matrimony, although the opposite was predicted. Teachers usually marry teachers. Doctors and lawyers often find a wife in their own profession, and the same is true of journalists. The chances of a woman typewriter for marriage are considered above the average. An endless number of marriages take place among factory employees and those in the trades, for the simple reason that they meet irequently.

There is a theory that "business" makes women coarse and bold, but it would be diffict it to find more conspictous examples of boldness and deflance of public opinion than among the women of society's "400," who never have earned a dollar and never intend to. The craze for athletics threatens to coarsen women as much atleast as wage-earning. Thestruggle for existence has a tendency to harden both men and women, and a woman may grow hard and bitter from the feminine occupations of teaching school or bending over the needle. Fineness, sweetness and the other lovable attributes are inherent, and as long as men admire them women will strive to retain them. If women loses a little of them by contact with the world they will gain in poise, self-reliance, knowledge and strength of character, and men also admire these qualities and desire them in a wife. Nothing ever will be able to thwart nature by destroying the attractions which women possess for men and which the latter have in the same degree for women, and they will continue to marry as long as the sun rises and sets.

Mrs. Lillie Danney Riches and children in her sun rises and sets.

own vigorous manner against the statement made herein last week that she pins her faith to the Democratic party, and says: I have never been identified with either the Repub-

I have never been identified with either the Republican or Democratic party except as some prominent candidate favored my views. I spoke for Grant and Wilson in 1872 because Mr. Wilson was an outspoken thampion of woman suffrage. In 1880 I made some specches for Gen. Hancock, as he was more friendly to our reform than Gen. Garfield. My political creed has always been the emancipation of women. Last year Learnestly advocated the election of Col. Rooseveit as Governor because he had voted for the suffrage bills when he was a member of the Legislature. This present campaign presents two candidates petther of whom is willing to give any pledges of favorable action for our cause, and I cannot feel much enthusiasm for either President McKinley or Col. Bryan. Please, therefore, do not insist that I am a Democrat, but leave me where I belong, with idiots, criminals and limatics, whose political views are of no value and who are not permitted to vote.

So it seems that Mrs. Blake is in the same

So it seems that Mrs. Blake is in the same So it seems that Mrs. Blake is in the same position as the other leading suffragists—a woman without a party. Perhaps it would be more nearly correct to say "without a party which she can actively support," for on national issue—all of them have decided opinions which, however, they do not think it wise to express. All parties deprive themselves of strong and effective advocates, both writers and speakers, when they hold the ablest women in the country in a disfranchised state

in a disfranchised state

The opponents of woman suffrage are finding an argument in the fact that a woman carrying a Bryan banner precipitated the much an argument in Victor, Col. If withholding the ballot from women would keep them entirely out of politics there might be some force in this argument for those who believe that they ought to be kept out, but it does not have this effect. In Gov. Roosevelt's own party on this occasion were a number of women who, according to the stereotyped reports, were weeping, praying and fainting while the scrimmage was in progress. The same evening Mrs Bryan and other ladies sat on the platform at Nebraska City while Mr Bryan spoke. In the parade when Gov Roosevelt was in Lincoln was a large body of women, although they are not enfranchised in Nebraska. In most of the States, on the occasion of a rally, women are decorated with the tadges of their candidates, fly their flags and frequently join in the procession. Women are already in politics to the extent of being 'in the way,' and they will stay in, so they might as well be invested with the dignity of the ballot and their participation utilized to some purpose. It should not be used as an argument to deprive 15,000,000 of a vote because one courageous, if imprudent, little woman in Colorado decided to greet the Republican spellbinders with a Bryan banner.

In Gov. Rooseveit's speech at Canon City he said: "If ever we grow to substitute the rule of brutal force for the rule of the ballot, then we will indeed be within a measurable distance of losing our liberty." This he considers is the "imperialism" we have to fear. Has this "liberty of the ballot," ever been granted to women? Is not the persistent withholding from them this symbol of liberty the grossest imperialism which a nation could practice?

this symbol of liberty the grossest imperialism which a nation could practice?

In his speech at Lincoln the Governor said:

I would like to have Mr. Bryan answer, if the consent of the governed that he is so insistent upon must be had in the Philippines, wheit should not be insisted upon in North Carolina as well? This was received with shouts of approval by the audience, and yet every man of them was upholding the government of the women of Nebraska without their consent. The question of granting equal suffrage was submitted in that State a few years ago; a The question of granting equal suffrage was submitted in that State a few years ago; a dozen women of ability and prominence made a thorough canvass. Miss Anthony herself speaking in forty countles; the National Suffrage Association contributed \$5.000 to the campaign, and the women of the State put forth every possible effort. Not one political party favored it. It was opposed by practically all of the leading newspapers and politicians, and on election day over two-thirds of the men voted against granting to the women of the State the right to consent to their own government.

ment
The cry of "imperialism" comes with a very
poor grace from the men of Nebraska, from Mr.
Bryan down The worst that the United States
proposes in regard to Filipino men is freedom
itself compared to what Nebraska men allow
their own women.

There was great enthusiasm at a woman suffrage meeting recently in far-off Tasmanla, one of the Australusian colonies, when a message was received from Susan B. Anthony saying: "I join hands with you over the sea." A New Zealand letter says her name is a household word among the women there. Of what either American woman could these things be said?

IDA HUSTED HARPER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I read with great interest-as I dare say did many another old sailor-in last Sunday's Sun the

words: "The lower topsails are loosed and sheeted home." This brought the date down to relatively recent days, or within the last forty years. My own recollection of the sailor's years. My own recollection of the sailor's working song goes back to the time when the sight of a vessel equipped with lower topsail yards would bring the entire watch to the ship's side to see the novel object. Those were drys, too, when foretopsail scholners still sailed the seas and a full-rieged briz could yet be seen fiving other colors than the Spanish. This accounts no doubt for the fact that many of the song given in the Transcript are unfamiliar to me, while others seem shorn of their original fair proportions. For instance, "Whiskey," should ring out as follows:

Oh, one more pawl and that will do.

Also, "Haul the Bo'lin'," went like this:
Haul the bo'lin', the packet ship is rollin',
Haul the bo'lin' the bo'lin' Haul."
The last "Haul." should be good for the last
half inch. The above two Chanties' are deidedly lyrical. This one is more epic, as

were:
Oh, if I had a white wife I'd treat her like a la—dy,
(Away, haul away, haul away, .loe!)
But now I've got a black wife, she's got a nigger
ba—by.
(Away, haul away, haul away, dol)

There was another, beginning: In eighteen hundred and fifty nine, I took my ticket on Tapscott's Line." And another (or perhaps the same), ending:

I'm wears on the railway (bis) Poor Paddy works on the railway.

YONKERS, N. Y., Oct. 1.

PORMS WORTH READING.

Down With the Slang Habit. From the Dencer Evening Post. From the Dener Evening Post.

Tis a hideous practice, this using of slang!
A blot on the language we spiel!
The bells of progressiveness never yet rang
A more inexcusable peal!
The mouths it pollutes of the old and the young,
With its vilely contaminate touch!
Makes a flippant, degenerate slave of the tongue
When it once gets it into its clutch!
It throws all polluteness clear off of the track!
Our delicate instincts it rips up the back!

Young fellows just starting upon a career
That promises honor and fame.
Whose trail seems a smooth one, whose heavens are
clear.
Who holds all the trumps in the game.
Fall into the habit so damnably rank.
Their tanguinge is that of the slums!
They toy with the monster while trying to yank
From the tree of distinction the plums.
Their shining escutcheon of language they stain
With the foulness of slang! O! It gives us a pain!

A maiden as fair as the blush of a rose,
A gem of the sex that we love,
A model of grace from her block to her toes,
As sweet as a sprite from above.
Will riddle her chinning with hideous things.
With bum phraseology till
The language she so inadvertently slings.
Would give a cadave: s chill:
Each flower of speech is stached to a burr.
Of slang, and that's just what's the matter with her!

And even the old, whom we ought to revere, Knock our true veneration to wreck
By giving the language we all hold so dear
A chickens slash in the neck!
The ones who as shining examples should pose,
As models of good for the young.
Lose respect for their training and everything goes
As their slang they fire off from the longue,
And though at their slang riddled splelings we scoff
They keep it a comin', and never ring off!

O! ye who believe in the chasteness of speech, Sit down on this idiot fad! atter have in the same degree for women, and they will continue to marry as long as the un rises and sets.

Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake protests in her wen vigorous manner against the statement hade herein last week that she pins her faith of the Democratic party, and says:

Sit down on this idiot fad!

This slime-covered pebble that litters the beach of purity: give it the gad!

If all will unite in a vigorous war, and bustle for all we are worth, we'll knock out the habit we all so abhor.

Just make it get off the earth!

It we all make a pass at the dizzy deal we—
Well, say! we just won't do a thing to it! See

From Litteli's Living Age.

We've wandered all about the unland fallows,
We've watched the rabbits at their play.
But now good night, good by to soaring swallows,
Now good-night, good-by, dear day.

Poppy heads are closing fast, pigeons circle home Sleep, Liebchen, sleep, the bats are calling; Pansies never miss the light, but sweet babes mus sleep at night; Sleep, Liebchen, sleep, the dew is falling.

Even wind among the quiet willows
Rests, and the sea is silent too.
See soft white linen, cool, such cool white pillows
Wait in the darkling room for you.

All the little chicks are still, now the moon peeps down the hill, down the hill,
Sleep, Liebchen, sleep, the owls are hooting.
Ships have hung their lanthorns out, little mice dare Sleep, Liebchen, sleep, the stars are shooting.

"Cash" and Cupid.

From the Baltimore American. From the Hallimore American.

He met her at the counter—
She presided o'er the wares,
And she sold the sliks and satins
And such feminine affairs.
She was willowy and charming.
With a subtle sort of dash.
And her voice was most alluing
When she sweetly caroled
"Cashi"

So he wood her at the counter.

'Mong the grandines and lace,
And he vowed that all the fabrics
Paled to cheanness by her face.
Oh, he wood her and he won her,
With his airs and his mustache,
And he vowed he loved to listen
To her sweetly murmured

'Cashre

Now, however, she still wishes
To surround herself with lace,
And with velves, silks and satins,
And leads him a merry pace.
For she murmurs o'er the cuties,
And she carols o'er the hash,
One insistent constant solo
Whose recurrent theme is
"Cashi"

The Poet Laureate at It Again. From the London Times. THE MERCY OF THE MIGHTY.

No, not that they were weak and we were strong.

Not to average imaginary slight.

To England's virgin majesty and might.

And make her long-armed Scepre yet more long.

From field and forge she mustered virile throng:

And sped her war shares through the waters white.

But to unhold repudlated Right.

And bring to end insufferable wrong:

That, on remotest shore where her renown

Waites sluggish souls to strenuous discontent,

On her fair Flag should be nor stain nor rent,

No man to no man kneel nor grovel down.

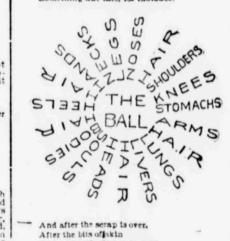
But, all men waring Freedom's kingly crown. But, all men wearing Freedom's kingly crown, Hope still might dawn for darkest Continent II.

So to the Lord of the emhattled host Guarded by Justice, Liberty and Peac ALFRED AUSTIN.

God of the Oridiron.

Hall and welcome; And say. You haven't come to stay. But don't let that worry you, You bang away While you're here. And we'll stand by and cheer And shout and yell Like-well, any old thing. To see the fun And patch you up after it's done. Go in with your rubber nose And your bone-ribbed hose And your wire-woven face And your coat of mail About your living place And your steel-spiked shoes
And your raiment of gory hues-Go in, we say: go in hot And heavy and frequent: not Like your confrères, tennis and golf, That have to take a dayjoff If they get a lick With a ball or a stick. Ain't they mild? Nothing more than a Sunday school child? Ain't you the real kind of play? Ain't you every bit You're a cyclone and hurricane Going through a thrashing machine

In a railroad wreck On a live battlefield And we just love to see our strengous and unreserved activity. Maybe you're rough, But what's hot stuff If it isn't hot? Some say you're not As delicate as you ought to be; But my spikes! You're no spoon victuals, are you? You ain't built that way. You're a rambunctious Rooster From Hardeggville, you are. And when you mix up in a crowd You do it proud. Don't you? Something like this, for instance



And after the scrap is over. After the bits offskin And hair and other remnants Are carefully gathered in. You're just as ready as ever

To brace up again and gotta.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

We have received several letters on the subject of osteopathy. One writer is indignant because we com-pared Christian Science to osteopathy; other writers object to our comparing osteopathy to Christian Science. From various cfreulars sent it appears that osteopathy is a medical science that uses the bones as levers by which to relieve the strain on the body caused by disease—the definition of the osteopaths is much longer, but that is the gist of it. Osteopathy was discovered in 1874 by Dr. A. T. Still, and at Kirksville, Mo., is a large and well-equipped school where the science is taught. The school appears to be the personal property of the Still family, all the trustees being members of that family. The practitioners are not doctors in this State, though they are in some States, and the letters D. O., which appear after their names, mean Diplomates in Osteopathy, though the practitioners do not object if they are addressed

After reading Burton's "Thousand Nights and One Night" I should like some information. 1. What is the meaning of the abbreviation A. H.? 2. What is meant by "the era of the Seleucides"? 3. What is meant by "the era of Alexander"? 4. What is the chronological relation of A. H. to that of A. D.? Burton quotes the following as numerically equal: A. H. 136-A. D. 754, 158-775, 169-785, 338-944, 138-987, 446-1,639, 495-1,101, 516-1,103, 524-1,129. A comparison of these equalities presents many differences, thus: A. H. 516-A. D. 1,100 in which 1-1.

A. H. 516-A. D. 1.100 in which 21-L

 What is the general basis of computation?
 G. G. FAUGHT. 1. A. H. is the abbreviation for Anno Hegire. Mahomet's hegira, or hefra; his flight from Mecca occurred on July 16, A. D. 622. 2. The era of the Sciencides was a Greek era, dating from the reign of Sciences Nicanor, 311 years 4 months B.C. The year was "of the Julian form, with Syrian names for the months." 3. The era of Alexander was dated from the death of Alexander the Great, Nov. 12, B. C. 312. The year consisted of 365 days, with 366 days every fourth year; but the months had 30 days each, and there were 5 intercalary days (6 in leap years) at the end of the last month. 4. The relation is very complicated. The years of the Hegira are lunar years, each of them nearly eleven days shorter than our years. They are in cycles of 30 years, of which nineteen are common years of 354 days, and eleven are intercularly years of 355 days. These inter-cularly years are the 2, 5, 7, 10, 15, 16, 18, 21, 24, 26 and 29 of each cycle. In computing the relationship, it must be remembered also that the Gregorian system went into effect in 1582 A. D. We find that A. H. 405 was equivalent to A. D. 1101, and that A. H. 516 did not correspond to A. D. 1100, but to A. D. 1121 or 1122. 5. We cannot give it here. See John J. Bond's "Handy Book for Verifying Dates," in Bohn's Library; it is an English abridgment of the great French book, "L'Art de Verifier les Dates," by the Benedictines of St. Maur, which is in about 28 volumes. Pages 228-250 of Bond's volume deal with

It has been stated that Count von Waldersee married a daughter of David Lee of the old grocery house of Lee, Dater & Miller. When a lad in Front street in the early 40s I remember society was very much exercised over the marriage of Mr. Lee's daughter to a German Count. Count von Waldersee's marriage is stated to have occurred in 1866; can you straighten the matter out? F. W.

the era of the Hegira.

Mary Esther Lee married Frederick, Prince of Noer. formerly Prince Frederick of Sleswick-Holstein, in 1864; he died in 1865, and in 1874 she married Alfred, Count von Waldersee. We do not know of any Miss Lee marrying a Count during the 40s. but Genevieve Ward, granddaughter of Gideon Lee, married Count Constantine Guerbel in 1849 or 1850. This may be the marriage you have in mind.

Some time ago to decide a bet I asked "To what State does Bedlow's or Liberty Island belong!" Your answer was: "It is geographically within the limits of New York." This answer seems to be rather conflicting, and I would thank you for a little futher information on the subject so as to decide the following wager: A bets B that Liberty, or Bedlow's Island, belongs to New York State and B bets A that it belongs to the State of New Jersey. The answer expressed the exact condition of the

island. The boundary line drawn by a commission in 1889 put Bedlow's Island geographically within the limits of New Jersey, but by the act approving the commission's work the jurisdiction over the island was retained by New York. See R. S., N. Y., edition of 1892, pp. 3689-3694. B wins the bet, we think.

What is meant by the term "the prevailing rate of interest?" Does it always mean the legal rate of interest?

D. S. C. No. The legal rate of interest in this State is 6 per cent.: the prevailing rate is about 4 per cent. The prevailing rate is the prevailing rate.

How long will an American have to reside in England to become a citizen, and can be then vote for all o and if not which ones are denied him? J. V. have fived there for at least five years, or have served ; he continues in the Government service in foreign countries. A naturalized citizen has all the "politi-cal and other rights, powers and privileges," and is Briton is entitled or subject. If his native country does not permit its citizens to become citizens of other

Please name the principal singers in the first per-formance of "Lohengrin." Was it at this performance that Wagner and Ludwig of Bavaria sat together in the royal box? J. S. T. The principal parts were distributed as follows: Lohengrin, Karl Beck (died in 1879); Telramund. Hans Von Milde (who afterward married Franklin Agthe); Ortrud, Frau Gindl Rausch (still living in an old ladies' home in Zurich): Elsa, Fraulein Agthe (still living). Wagner was not present.

When was the play entitled "The Overland Route" first produced in New York?

J. K. D. On May 14, 1860, at Wallack's Theatre, in Broad-

Please decide this bet. A says that if Ireland was to rise in arms against Great Britain they would be rebels. B says they would not because Ireland was not always a subject of Great Britain. Who is right!

Two READERS. A is right; in law such a rising would be a rebellion and the participators would be rebels.

A bets B that within ten years in the Mediterranean in an evolution of British war vessels one of the ships was so topheary and overweighted that in consequence of this defect in a collision it capsized. Who winst X. Y. Z.

B wins. On June 22, 1893, during an evolution, the Victoria was run into and sunk by the Camperdown, but the sinking was not due to her being top-

1. Has the State of Delaware an educational clause or property qualification in relation to its right of etitizenship? 2. After swearing ellegiance to the British Government should William Waldorf Astor return to this country and wish to regain his etitizenship would his standing be the same as any foreigner and would he have to take the five-year course?

J. P. S.

like any other foreigner. 1. What was the origin of the nickname "goats" applied to Welshmen? 2. How did the term "Murphles" come to be applied to potatoes? 3. Where was the ship Dolphin built?

R. C.

1. We do not know goat as a nickname for a Welshman. If it is one, it may come from the fact that the Weish lived in the mountains, on which they had to scramble like goats. Shakespeare, in "Henry V.," makes Pirtol refuse to eat a leek "for Cadwalader and all his goats." 2. White potatoes were called "Irish potatoes" in some parts of this country; Bartlett gives "Murphy" as an Americanism when applied first given. 3. The Dolphin was built by John Roach

Who wrote the poem entitled "Antietam"? We do not find this poem in Putnam's "Record of the Rebellion" or in Eggleston's collection of patriotic

V. J. W.-The Brooklyn Theatre was burned C. C. S .- Tungstate of sodium dissolved in water and applied to cloth. &c., makes the article fireproof.

K. J. B.—The last American Institute Fair held at the old building at Sixty-third street and Third avenue was in the autumn of 1892.

cannot be arrested; if he sends it by mail, or transfers

it to another person, he is liable to arrest. Infantry are in the Philippines; the first battailon is in this country—Companies A. B and C at Fort Thomas, Ky.; Company D at Columbus Barracks,

POLITICAL NOTES.

Five of the seven candidates on the "young men's ticket" nominated by the Democratic State Convention at Saratoga are members of the bar.

George W. Peck, Democratic Governor of Wisconsin from 1891 to 1895, is running for Congress on the Democratic Ucket in the Milwaukee district, which is politically very close, against Theobald Otjen, the present Republican Representative.

Complete returns of the September election in Arkansas make the Democratic vote 58,637, the Re-publican vote 40,701 and the Populist vote 3,641 on the Governorship. Jeff Davis is the successful candidate. The Democrats of the neighboring Con gressional district of Memphis, Tenn., nominated Zachary Taylor for Congress.

Two Congress districts of New York, the Four teenth and Fifteenth, now represented by W. A. Chanler and Jacob Ruppert, Jr., respectively, have a normal Republican majority in a Presidential year, and the Republican candidates, W. H. Douglas and Elias Goodman are being heartfly supported this year with a view of securing the two districts to the Republican party. No other two districts in the country have shown such sudden and surprising changes in political sentiment as the Fourteenth and Fifteenth New York In no other two districts of this State is the unat tached independent vote so large. New York State Republicans are counting upon the gain of two other Congress districts in Brooklyn, one in Albany and two in Buffalo.

Registration in New York city will begin this year on Oct. 12 and the last day will be Oct. 20. The hours of registration in New York will be from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M. Sixteen days will clapse between the last day of registry and election day this year.

Alexander Ramsey, first Territorial Governor Minnesota and second State Governor, was 85 this month. He served first as Mayor of St. Paul, then as Governor of Minnesota Territory, was second Governor of the State, served as United States Senator and was Secretary of War twenty years ago.

The contract of the Dock Department for dredging on the North River, between the Battery and West 159th street, includes the removal of 200,000 cubic yards of mud.

The demands of radical cosmopolitanism continue to be carefully considered in Chicago, and for a recent Bryan meeting there the Committee of Arrangements was chosen with reference to the nationality of its members in the manner following : German, Frank Wenter, George Kersten, Frank X. Brandecker; Irish, John T. Keating, Timothy E. Ryan, John F. Finerty; Pollsh, Peter Kiolbassa, J. W. Nowicki, Luke Kalas; Bohemian; Martin Wiora, J. G. Bebelka, Charles J. Vopicka; French, Z. P. Brosseau, Edward Wiseman, Edgar Thierault; Italian, C. Vollni, Frank Di Rosa Stephen V. Malato; Scandinavian, Theodore Jorgensen, C. A. Clemenson, C. Oluf Hansen; Afro-American, Julius Taylor and Lawrence A. Newby.

One result of the September election in Maine is the ertainty of the return to the United States Senate by appractically unanimous vote of William P. Frye. whose term expires on March 4 next. The Legisla ture will be overwhelmingly Republican. Mr. Frye, now acting President of the Senate, has been a Senator the was previously a Representative) since March. 1881, when he succeeded James G. Blaine, who resigned to become Secretary of State. Mr. Frye, who lives in Lewiston, was born in that town in 1831. He has been a conspicuous Maine Republican for many years and was one of the Lincoln Electors in 1864. The term of his colleague in the Senate does not expire until 1905.

Two years notable in American political history for the nomination of outside party candidates for the Presidency were 1888 and 1896, both years of Republican success. In the former the outside candidates were the nominees of the Industrial Reform party, the United Labor party, the Union Labor party and the National American party, and there were three other organizations which nominated Presidential candidates in that year. In 1896 there were two rival Democratic tickets and two rival Prohibition tickets, and a Socialist ticket besides.

William M. McKinney, the Republican Senatorial cominee in the First district, which is made up of Suffolk and Richmond counties, is 30, and a native of Henderson county, Ill. He is of Scotch ancestry. as Captain in the Ninety first Illinois.

The Third Congressional district of Pennsylvania, which includes the Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth wards of Philadelphia, has been known generally as the Randall district from the fact that Samuel J. Randall represented it in Congress for so long a time. The present Representative is William McAleer, a Gold Democrat first elected to the Fifty-first and afterward to the Fifty ofth and Fifty-sixth Congresses, To be naturalized in Great Britain an allen must being supported by the Republicans as well as the Democrats. This year, through fear that the House of Representatives may be close, the Republicans are probable by many that they will put a candidate in there was a contest in this district. Mr. McAleer received 11,600 votes against 0,500 for his Republican antagonist and 2,000 for the Silver Democratic candidate. The present condition of the Republican

of suffrage has been proposed in Baltimore, some of whose election officers have devised a method for the prevention of frandulent voting. At the last session of the various Boards of Registration photographs were taken of all suspicious or unknown persons who coming election these portraits will be used for the purposes of identification, when the same photographers will take additional likenesses of those who attempt to vote on supposed improper credentials.

In the Presidential election of 1892 the Republicans carried Livingston county. Mich., a southern county and one of the closest in the State, by a plurality of 62. With the support of some Silver Republicans. Livingston gave Bryan 102 majority four years aleo. but owing to the change in sentiment in the county this year, the Republicans expect to carry it by 250 plurality. The estimate is important for the reason that Michigan is one of the few States in the country outside of the mining group in which there were, four years ago, any appreciable number of Silver Republicans as distinguishable from Populista

The Republicans of Illinois, whose candidate for Governor, Judge Richard Yates, has been making a most arduous personal canvass, have devised a scheme to enable him to carry on a campaign along the Illinois river. The river steamer Reindeer, belonging to the State Fish Commission, has been en gaged for the purpose and at the towns along the Peoria.

There are 178 election districts in the Fourteenth Congress district, now represented by W. A. Chanler, and only sixty-six election districts in the Ninth Congress district, now represented by Thomas J. Bradley.

These were some of the estimated majorities for Mr. Bryan in States carried by McKinley, made by the Democratic State chairmen and sent out from the Democratic National Committee from Chicago on Oct 27, 1896: Illinois, "at least 30,000;" Michigan, "not less than 36,000 for Bryan;" Minnesota, 25,-000; New York, 50,000; Indiana, "a sweeping Demo-cratic victory:" Iowa, "Bryan will carry the State by a large majority." California, 25,000; North Dakota, 5,000, and Kentucky, 40,000. Sanguine Democrats at Chicago headquarters conceded Vermont and New Jersey to the Republicans, but they had some doubt ported as hopeful, while the Republicans "were full of surprise awaited the Republicans in Connecticut.

There is only one surviving Speaker of the Albany Assembly who has been Lieutenant-Governor, Wilitam F. Sheehan, and only one surviving Speaker of the Albany Assembly who has been Governor. Alonzo B. Cornell.

The comment of John R. Hazel, Republican leader Buffalo in last year's election and now Federal Judge in western New York, was as follows on the voting machines in use in Buffalo last November: "The voting machines in the main have proven satisfactory and, as far as my observation goes, it is likely they have come to stay in Buffalo. The returns from the city were all in at 8 o'clock, where formerly it result was reached."

Jefferson county, Kentucky, which includes Louisville, gave McKinley 12,000 majority four years ago. and upon the size of its Republican majority much dependence for Republican success in Kentucky this Student-Louis XVIII. was King of France from year is based. Outside of Jefferson county Bryan May 3, 1814, to March 20, 1815; and from July 3, 1815, had more than 11,000 plurality in 1896. In the New Zublications.

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THE NEWPORT MANGUVRES.

Their Plan and Details of Its Execution -Many Lessons Learned From Them. The work of the season of the Naval War College, Torpedo Station and North Atlantic squadron was happily brought to a close this year by combined operations at and in the

vicinity of Narragansett Bay.

discussion at the War College.

partment, and combined operations on the part | the Kearsarge, kept on the west side, avoiding of the army and navy added to the utility and interest of the manœuvres. The resources of Fort Wetherill. The Red Commander-in-Chief. the Naval Training Station were also placed at | Capt. Folger, handled the squadron, and espethe disposal of the commanding officers cially his own ship, the Kearsarge, in a way that affoat and ashore, and in this way a ship—elicited admiration, especially from experts, the Vicksburg-was added to the Blue fleet and endeavored by rapid-firing guns to and a fort-Wetherill-was garrisoned by smother the fire of the new fort at a detachment of apprentices, while other de- the Dumplings, and by the use of fences were provided from the same source his after searchlights to blind them so as to with light quick-firing guns. The War Depart- destroy their aim at the guns. The picket boats ment, if anything, took the greater interest at the entrance to the harbor gave early alarm officially in the operations as the Department of the East. The Engineer Corps of the Army and the Board of Fortifications were represented by officers duly authorized and detailed as | the first and the sensation given by the comobservers. Col. H. M. Robert, the President of the Board of Fortifications, attended in person on the night of the 24th of September, when the fleet ran by, and also took part in the resultant

first phase included two.of these operations, the pas are of the forts by the fleet and the attack anohor, and was adjudged to have successfully upon the Blue or inside firet by the Red torpedo boat flotilla, which was obliged to run by the fixed defences in order to make its attack. The second phase was purely naval and comprised an attack upon the Red or blockading squadron by the torpedo flotilla from the inside. The forts were of course logically silent in this phase, which included an attack by the submarine boat Holland. It must be borne in mind that the object of the manœuvres was not to settle definitely any vexed questions. It was not to prove that the forts or ships were victorious, or that ships or torpedo boats are failures, but it was to simulate war conditions as nearly as possible in order to observe the working of the machinery affoat and ashore in all possible details; to learn defects and deficiencies and to watch the effects of such instrumentalities as would be used in night work, for the operations were only at night. The searchlights upon the forts were, for instance, tried upon ships, and the searchlights upon the hips upon forts and gunners in a practical way never before attempted in this

country. The conditions proposed and existing at Newport were such that it was imp scible to thrash diana was, however, found by the Dahlgren, out the question whether the Red ships got into but the torpedo boat was discovered in time the harbor with safety. The defences, for in- and put out of action, but through misunderstance, at that place are not complete, the mines standing did not hear the dec sion of the ship were not laid or represented and the mortar umpire, which by the rules controlled for the batteries existing at the forts could not of time being. course be used or even simulated to any practi- had the had fortune to run into a nest of torcal extent. As a consequence the Board of Ar- pedo boats, all of which were put out of action bitrament did not even take up the question as to the success of the ships in running by the ing up while the ship forts, as so much was lacking in the machinery with three others, got in her deadly work, of the proper defence of the bay. Submarine The Holland claimed to have torpedoed party in Penn-ylvania is not generally regarded as favoring the election of Democratic Congressmen in elements in our scheme of defences to be thus umpire of the Kearsarge at the same time, but the favoring the election of Democratic Congressmen in elements in our scheme of defences to be thus mines and mortar batteries are too important the Kearsarge at the same time, but the summerily brushed aside.

It is to be hoped that in some future operations, however, that mining and countermining marked that she must be taken seriously and can be practised by day and night. There is no is a dangerous craft. Her commander showed operation which is more in the art with us than great nerve in his outside raid with all the poscounter-mining, naval and otherwise, and accounts from other countries are either very meagre or in other ways unsatisfactory. The navy stands with respect to countermining now about as it did before San'iago, when the the attacking forces. Commander-in-Chief had to state that it was a

matter little known and less practised. The plan of attack on the part of the both fleets, which would have been more nat-Red or outside fleet on the 24th of ural and afforded greater opportunities for September at Newport provided for the assembling of four out of the six torpedo der construction, can probably be done next boats at Whale Rock, at the entrance of the West Channel Into Narragansett Bay, thence to proceed by the West Channel, past Fort Greble, on Dutch Island, and, rounding the north end of Canonicut Island, stand to the southward into Newport harbor and attack the Blue fleet, known to have been at anchor in that harbor the previous day. It may be mentioned here that the Reds had the choice of three nights in which to make its attack, and deliberately, but of course without Blue's knowledge, chose the first. The two remaining torpedo boats, the Dahlgren

Red fleet in its attempt to force the entrance.

The point of rendezvous at Whale Rock seems observation on both sides of the West Channel. and especially at Beavertail, only a mile distant, all Blue's territory, there is little reason to doubt that the torpedo boats were seen as soon as they reached the rendezvous, and once detected it was not impossible to follow their subsequent movements. It is true that an attempt

May 3, 1814, to March 20, 1815; and from July 3, 1815, had more than 11.000 plurality in 1896. In the until his death on Sept. 6, 1824. He was a brother of Louis XVII.; and succeeded as King when the Nasolation of Louis XVII.; and succeeded as King

and hence would have had more than one searchlight-it was ruled that the Rodgers would have been fair target for two minutes and hence have been put out of action by the Vicks-burg as battleship. The Vicksburg as gunboat was however, put out of action by the Rodgers. By this time the main fleet of the Reds was entering the main channel in single column, with spaces between vessels allowing for the imagi-Fortunately, the War Department added its sanction to that received from the Navy Deand the funnel of the Dahlgren sparked so as easily to betray her whereabouts. The searchlights from the forts, however, did this from bined searchlights was that the conditions were rather of day than of night. The searchlight of Fort Adams was particularly effective and well manipulated. The Dahlgren was put out of the action. The The manuscress were divided into two phases Silletto, however, escaped, and making its turn which included three distinct operations. The out of the channel sharply to the eastward, out of the channel sharply to the eastward, found its prey in the Massachusetts, still at torpedoed that inert mass. Unhappily, this battleship did not follow the prescribed rules and throw off the searchlight when the red star of the boat was fired, and as a consequence the Stiletto, blinded by the light, ran ashore at Fort Adams. No serious injury, however, resulted The main fleet entered the bay, and so ended the first night.

The second night the blockading squadron took its place in the formation natural to such conditions, the lighter boats and vessels at the entrance of the channelway, with the heavier vessels and battleships at considerable distance, from four to seven miles from the heads of the entrances. A vessel from the inside fleet attempted to run the blockade; the searchlights of the Scorpion and Eagle promptly ploked her up and their fire put them out of action. These lights, however, revealed the position of the blockading vessels, and the torpedo boats in the Wes: Passage found their quarry and they were soon d clared by their umpires out of action.

The other and larger vessels were harder to find. Cruising at a safe distance with all light obscured from the low platforms of the torpedo boats, they were not easily picked up. The Inby her except the Dahlagen, which, steal-Concerning this little craft, with all of her defects as to sight seeing at night, it is to be resibilities of being run down. Her work was done here as a surface boat. The Texas from her distance and her skilful management escaped any attack and was not discovered by

The want of a sufficient number or torpedo boats prevented the assignment of a flotilla for skilful work. This, with the torpedo boats under construction, can probably be done next year. The searchlight experience was most valuable and suggestive affoat and ashore. The use of the rapid-fire battery presented much of interest. More live charges should be used in ships and ports. Many matters of detail cannot be properly discussed here, but will reach professional ears and eyes when the reports of the umpires furnished by the War College shall be fully digested and communicated to the service.

NAVAL MAN.

Destruction of the Boulevard Trees.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN Ser: The mud dle of the Boulevard trees, for example, is a subject and the Silletto, were to accompany the main worth rubbing into the sensibilities of the citizens who are supposed to take some interest occasionally in the more general affairs of the community. Two winters ago, having simply and solely for its purpose the systematic planting and care of trees in the streets and avenues of this city, a bill was presented to the Legislature, passed both houses unanimously, was favored by the Governor, but falled, where it should have been warmly welcomed, by the veto of the Mayor. This bill had been prepared by Dr. Stephen tected it was not impossible to follow their subsequent movements. It is true that an attempt was made by a force from the Teras to capture the lookout station at Beavertail, but the force was insufficient and was extricated from a dangerous position only by the cleverness of the officer in charge.

At the appointed time the tornedo boat fiotilia at Whale Rock, which consisted of the Rodgers, Morris, Porter and Gwin, started up the West Passage. Fort Greble was, however, in good hands, and plekets on shore near the entrance to the channel had not only relieved the strain of the lookout at the fort itself, but were able to flash calcium lights practically unobserved, calling the attention of the fort to the approach of the boats. According to theyrole prescribed in the promulgated problem, three out of the four boats were put out of action by the time during which they were under fire from the guns of the fort. The unpires of the Morris and Gwin, however, were uncertain, and these boats considered themselves still alive. The Rodgers escaped, having been less than the time limit under observation and fire. There was but one searchlight for the fort and it required quick manipulation to light up all the moving targets, which accounted for the escape of the Rodgers.

The Blue fleet besides its reliance upon the lookout station, had a number of ricket boats to the north and south of Newport harbor, and as the torpedo boats come from the north they were sighted and the signals made. The Vicksburg, under way and to the south of Gould I land, was the first object to the south of Gould I land, was the first object of the Rodgers, but all the signals made. The Vicksburg, under way and to the south of Gould I land, was the first object of the Rodgers, but all the signals made. The Vicksburg, under way and to the south of Gould I land, was the first object of the repulsion of the first is reliance upon the lookout station, had a number of ricket boats to the north and south of Newport harbor, and as the total position of t Smith, an eminent physician of this town, an experi-enced and recognized sanitary authority. It was in-